

OF EUROPE & AMERICA.  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HIS  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS.  
With which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription, paid in advance,  
\$12 per annum. Postage to any  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

**BOVRIL**

The Supreme Achievement  
in Beef Concentration.  
Infinitely superior to Meat Extract  
or Beef Tea.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty  
and War Office, the India Office, and is used  
in over 2,000 Hospitals.

By Appointment to H.M. The King

No. 16,397. 號七十三百三千六萬一第 日九月七年二統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1910. 五拜禮 號二月九年十一百九千一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

CALL

AT

**"MOUTRIES"**

TO PURCHASE

A

**"MOUTRIE"**

**PIANO**

**FIVE YEARS'**

**WRITTEN GUARANTEE.**

**NEW MODELS FOR 1910.**

**PRICE \$378.**

**S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.**

[a4-2]

**CHINA MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE CO., LD.,**

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

**DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.**

ALEXANDER McLEOD, Esq., Chairman.  
C. STEPHENSON, Esq.,  
LAW YUNG SU, Esq.,  
J. H. McMICHAEL, Esq.,  
O. B. BOWKILL, Esq.,  
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S. B. NEILL, F.I.A., Actuary.

A strong British Corporation Registered  
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life  
Insurance Companies' Acts, England.  
Insurance in Force ... \$37,855,885.00  
Assets ... 8,415,250.00  
Income for Year ... 3,565,559.00  
Total Security to Policyholders 8,216,815.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-  
ton, Macao  
District Manager. and the  
B. W. TAPE, Esq., Philippines.  
District Secretary. Alexandra Building.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.  
Advisory Board, Hongkong.  
SIR PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G.  
T. F. HOUGH, Esq.,  
O. J. LAURENTZ, Esq., [a4-72]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**

**PORTLAND CEMENT.**

In Casks 375 lbs. net

In Bags 250 lbs. net

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a7-28]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY**

**LIMITED.**

**TIME TABLE.**

**WEEK DAYS.**

7.00 a.m.  
7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 15 minutes.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

**SUNDAYS.**

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m., 9.45 to  
11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Voeux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a7-6]

## MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

All A.B.C., Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
Manufacturers of Central Condensers, Steam Manganese Browsers,  
and Parsons' Steam Turbines, etc., etc.

**AT NAGASAKI**—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

	Length on Keel-Blocks	Breadth at Entrance on Bottom	Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks
3 Dry Docks	No. 1 ... 510 ft.	77 ft.	26 ft.
	No. 2 ... 350 ft.	53 ft.	24 ft.
	No. 3 ... 174 ft.	33 ft.	34 ft.

1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always  
ready at short notice.

**AT KOBE**—Telegraphic Address: "WADADOCK" KOBE.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Lifting Power	7,000 Tons	12,000 Tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	450 Feet	580 Feet
" Breadth "	56 "	66 "
" Draft "	22 "	26 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Dredgers, capable of lifting 40 ton weight. [a8-9]

ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.



**COURVOISIER**  
**JARNAC COGNAC**  
Maison Fondée 1828.  
DISTILLERS OF FINE LIQUEUR BRANDIES  
SUPPLIED TO THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS, HOTELS & RESTAURANTS THROUGHOUT  
THE WORLD.  
Sole Agents: Caldbeck Macgregor & Co.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(Telephone 97).

**NOW PROCEEDING**

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IN

**LADIES' DEPARTMENT**

**25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT  
OFF USUAL PRICES.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

[a2-8]

**P. & O.**

## STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

**S.S. "MARMORA."**

(10,500 TONS.)

**CAPTAIN G. H. C. WESTON, R.N.R.**

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON  
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 18th, 1911,  
STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - - - - APRIL 15th.

LONDON - - - - APRIL 2nd.

FARES TO LONDON—

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.

2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 "

For Further Particulars, apply to—

**E. A. HEWITT,**  
SUPERINTENDENT.

## TRY

## WEISMANN'S COFFEE

**ROASTED AND GROUND ON OUR  
PREMISES DAILY.**

In  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

[a4-6]

## BREWER & CO., LTD.,

PEDDER St., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE, No. 696.

Jane's Fighting Ships for 1910 ...	Lying Lips, by William Le Queux ...	\$1.75
The Statesman's Year Book, 1910 ...	The Shadow of a Titan, by A. F. Wedgwood ...	1.75
Dogs and all about them, by Robert Leighton ...	The Cheerful Knave, by Koble Howard Rancher Cartaret, by Harold Bindloss ...	1.75
Dancing as it should be, by Edward Scott ...	The Spider, by Marie Leighton ...	1.75
Routledge's Complete Letter Writer ...	Convict 413L, by Marie Leighton ...	1.75
Special Map of Chinese Empire and Japan ...	The Stowaway, by Louis Tracy ...	1.75
Showing Recent Railway Concessions ...	The Black Tulip, by Alex. Dumas ...	\$0.80
Packet Map of the World ...	The Three Musketeers, by Alex. Dumas ...	80
Packet Map of Chinese Empire ...	Dumas ...	80
Packet Map of Asia ...	The Queen's Necklace, by Alex. Dumas ...	80
Route Chart of India and the East ...	The Man in the Iron Mask, by Alex. Dumas ...	80
Wayside and Woodland Trees, by Edward Step ...	Ten Year's Later, Alex. Dumas ...	80
Maintenance of Health in the Tropics, by Simpson ...		

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD?  
BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

## LONG HING & CO.,

**PHOTO SUPPLIES.**

17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

JUST UNPACKED—

FOLDING POCKET CAMERAS, fitted with GOERZ,  
ZEISS and BOSS. LENSES, PREMO FILM and  
PLATE CAMERAS, KODAKS, FILMS and  
ACCESSORIES.  
AT MODERATE PRICES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

[a10]

## INTIMATIONS

**BOXING!**

AT THE  
CITY HALL.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 3rd Sept.

MAIN EVENT:  
BILL LEWIS v. BATTILING SIMMS,  
25 Three Minute Rounds  
for a Purse of \$1,000.  
4 Preliminaries.

Bookings and Plans at ROBINSON, PIANO  
Co., Ltd.  
Promoters, R. H. WHITTAKER.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [a8-9]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.**

**NOTICE.**

FOR the purpose of renewing some parts of  
the hauling machinery the Service of  
Cars will be Suspended from 8 p.m. on SATUR-  
DAY, the 10th inst., till 8 a.m. on MONDAY,  
12th inst.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1007]

**HONGKONG CLUB.**

**NOTICE.**

THE EIGHTEENTH HALF-YEARLY  
DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE  
DEBENTURES (1896 issue) of the Hongkong  
Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th Sept.,  
1910, will be held at the Club House at 11 o'clock  
a.m. on SATURDAY, the 17th September,  
1910.  
Bidders of Debentures are invited to attend  
the Drawing.  
By Order,  
JAMES CRAIK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1006]

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE This Day REMOVED my Office  
to No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD, FIRST  
FLOOR, from 41, Wyndham Street.  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1910. [a8-4]

TO-ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

AFTER This Date, I shall be no longer  
Responsible for the Debts of my Wife,  
MARY WILKS.

G. WILKS,  
Naval Yard Police.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1910. [a9-8]

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

**NOTICE.**

WE HAVE Authorized Mr. H. K.  
ERANT to Sign our Firm from the  
27th inst.  
N. MODY & Co.  
Hongkong, 30th August, 1910. [a9-2]

**THE HONGKONG CIVIL SERVICE  
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Mr.  
D. B. VINCENT is appointed Manager  
of the above Society's Store from This Date in  
place of Mr. H. S. MARKHAM.  
A. CHAPMAN,  
Chairman of Directors.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910. [a8-6]

**SOCIETE DES PULPES ET  
PAPETERIES DU TONKIN.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a  
First Call of Dollars Ten (\$10)  
HAIPHONG CURRENCY—Dollars Ten  
and Cents Twenty-five (\$10.25) HONGKONG  
CURRENCY, per Share will be made on the  
Preferred Shares of the above Company on the  
1st October, 1910.

Payment must be made to the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
The Banque de L'INDO-CHINE, or to the  
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION  
between SATURDAY, the 1st, and SATUR-  
DAY, the 8th October, 1910.  
The Provisional Certificates may be sent in to  
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,  
St. George's Building, for endorsement after  
payment has been made, on surrender of the  
Bankers' Receipts. Interest at the rate of 7  
per cent. per annum will be charged on all  
unpaid calls after the 8th October, 1910.  
For the Board of Directors,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Chairman.

Hongkong General Purposes Committee.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [1009]

**GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE  
SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!**

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK  
of Gentlemen's ROSE (ROCKS)  
assorted Shade and Designs, also ROSE  
GARTERS, BRACES, SCARF PINS,  
STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS, Best  
Quality of PEARL BUTTONS, WAIST  
COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES  
and SCARFS, DRESS TIES, Black and White,  
HANDKERCHIEFS, FLAIN and HEM-  
STITCH COTTON and LINEN, DRESS-  
ING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS,  
&c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,  
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [a10-7]

## HOTELS

### HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
Well Furnished Reception-Rooms,  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
Residents.  
Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
Electric Lighting and Fans.  
Telephones on every Floor.  
Every Comfort.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.  
Matron-in-attendance.  
CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

### KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (at  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a5-8]

### ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE  
HOTEL.  
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL has recently been thoroughly  
renovated, extensively enlarged, and is now  
luxuriously furnished and up-to-date in every  
respect, situated in the most central position.  
Large and Airy Rooms, Hot, Cold, and Shower  
Baths, Gas and Electric Light and Fans, Large  
and Comfortable Lounge, Private and Public  
Bars and Billiard Rooms, CUISINE  
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN  
SUPERVISION. Sanitary Arrangements of  
the latest, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL  
STEAMERS. Monthly Rates for Table and  
Dinner. Special Rates for married families on  
application to  
J. H. OXBERRY,  
Manager.

FREDERICK REICHMANN,  
Proprietor  
(late Manager of J. H. LYONS (Trocadero),  
leading Caterers in London, and  
"GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).  
Telephone No. 197.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a5-42]

### "BRAESIDE."

PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and  
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone, No. 690.  
Apply to— Mrs. F. W. YATTE,  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a3-6]

### "BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA).

MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-  
ment and most strict supervision as to  
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong  
Two steamers (s.s. Sui An and Sui Tai) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
[a13] THE MANAGER

### VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HATNER.

Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

### MACAO HOTEL

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."  
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDE  
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
experienced European Supervision.  
GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every information and Special attention give  
to Tourists.  
REASONABLE RATES.  
WM. FARMER  
Proprietor

## INTIMATION



**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WATSON'S**

**E**

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

**SCOTCH WHISKY**

A BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE MALT SCOTCH WHISKIES.

For over 30 Years WATSON'S

"E" has maintained the reputation of the FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY in the FAR EAST.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [25]

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
ONLY communications relating to the news return should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: PRESS.  
Cables: A.S.W. 5th Ed. Lieber.  
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

## BIRTHS.

On August 25th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. ANDREWS, a son.  
On August 26th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. JORGE, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUT ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1910.

For the past year Indians in considerable numbers have been passing through Hongkong every month on their way to America; and this outflow of labour from India has recently begun to attract attention in the Calcutta Press. One paper states that fifteen hundred Indians, mostly Sikhs, left Calcutta for Hongkong, by one line of steamers only, in the month of July, and almost every steamer leaving the port for the Far East takes away hundreds of stalwart Sikhs, who come practically from all parts of the Punjab, from the Ferozepore and Amritsar districts, and even from Patiala. They emigrate to Singapore, Hongkong, Vancouver, and San Francisco. As a matter of course, inquiries have been made by the police as to why such a large number of Indians were leaving the country, but "nothing" came of the investigations. The Protector of Emigrants, it is added, is not in a position to interfere, as these Sikhs are not indentured coolies, and to all appearances they travel at their own expense. Nevertheless, the suggestion is made that the collection of these men by the hundreds is the result of diligent recruiting by brokers, who possibly in very many cases provide the funds.

We have made some inquiries with regard to these statements, and learn that they are not to be accepted as trustworthy. The number of Indians passing through Hongkong from Calcutta is nothing like the number suggested. It is not improbable that one line of steamers running to the Far East carried fifteen hundred from Calcutta in a single month; but this number were not brought as far as Hongkong. In all probability, the destination of the great majority was the Malay States, where labour is in great demand and the remuneration attractive enough to appeal to the average Indian agriculturist. It is quite possible that the men who were brought no further from their homes than the Malay States were not very amply provided with funds, but as the passage from Calcutta to San Francisco costs not less than twelve pounds sterling, and as each immigrant into the United States is required to satisfy the American immigration officials that he possesses at least fifty dollars gold, some proof is here given that the emigrants crossing the Pacific are a fairly good class. We understand, indeed, that these men come from the middle class, the families who own farms in the Punjab. They are not "recruited" for America by any organisation. Emigration to the United States and Canada is of slow growth. It had small beginnings, and the news of satisfactory conditions of labour and the comparatively high remuneration which is paid on the fruit farms of the Western States, coming home from the Indians already settled there, is ample inducement to others to follow them into temporary exile from their native land.

Though something is doubtless done privately, if not officially, to discourage this emigration, since there is a scarcity of labour in many parts of India, no official embargo can be placed upon it. The Indian, if he is persuaded that he can better himself financially by emigrating, is free to try his fortune. In view, however, of the growing volume of the emigration of Indians to the United States and Canada—now probably amounting to seven or eight hundred a month—it seems to us that, in the interests of the men themselves, there should be a medical examination of intending emigrants in Calcutta. It is well known that a fairly large number who come to Hongkong are rejected by the ships' doctors when they present themselves for a passage to America. About twenty-five per cent. are found to be suffering from trachoma, and a steamer could only take such men across the Pacific with the certain knowledge that it would have to bring them back again to Hongkong at the Company's own cost. Therefore, the rejected ones either remain here for treatment, if there is a prospect of cure, or they have to return to India at their own cost. Though many are successfully treated and subsequently gain admission to the United States, there are others whose cases are hopeless. These return to India disappointed because they have sacrificed their hard-earned savings unavailingly. For this reason we think it is desirable in the interest of emigrants who intend proceeding to America that their eyes should be examined for trachoma in Calcutta, and that those who are badly afflicted should be advised that it would be a waste of money and time for them to proceed to Hongkong in the expectation of procuring a passage to America.

Captain A. J. Brown, Army Ordnance Department, from Warley, has been placed under orders for duty at Hongkong.

It is advertised that the management of the Oriental Hotel, Hongkong, has been taken over by Mr. J. H. Orberry, who is well-known to most China coast lands.

We received yesterday from the American Consulate-General the following typhoon warning which had been despatched from the Manila Observatory at 10.30 a.m.:—Cyclone or typhoon North of Malacosa moving West.

A boat's crew from the German gunboat *Jaguar* recently had a narrow escape. Owing to the exceptional strength of the current the boat, which was pulled by six men, failed to clear a lighter close to the vessel and capsized, but the men managed to leap on board the lighter "in the nick of time."

The Hongkong Club was temporarily plunged in darkness last night by the failure of the electric light. The V.R.C., in which was assembled a fairly large gathering waiting for telegraphic news of the first day's events in the interport swimming contest, was also in a similar plight.

Lieutenant Sator, who has created a sensation in military circles at Home, was stationed in the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.A. He left Hongkong about 1905. He took a prominent part in the debates of the Union Church Literary Society.

The master and officers of a steamer at Hankow recently saw seven bodies lashed firmly together drift past their vessel. A story was current in the Chinese papers at the time that a gang of seven robbers had been seized in a neighbouring village and done to death by the simple means of tying them together and throwing them into the river.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinances, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

## A KOREAN PROTEST AGAINST ANNEXATION.

LONDON, September 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at San Francisco reports that the Korean National Association, which has its General Office in San Francisco, has passed a resolution firmly repudiating the cession of Korean sovereignty, severely arraigning the tyrannical compulsion of Japanese methods, and concluding as follows:

"We, the true sons of Korea, will never give up the struggle for liberty and independence."

## THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 1st.

The birthday of the Crown Prince of Japan was celebrated by a banquet at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, which was specially decorated for the occasion.

The banquet was followed by a "lantern feast."

Mr. Wada, the Commissioner of the Exhibition, presided.

Lord Rotherham in proposing the health of the Crown Prince, said His Imperial Highness had shown himself to be keenly alive to the responsibilities of his position. It was apparent to all that the Japanese intended to play a bigger part in the history of the world than they had done hitherto.

Mr. Wada, in responding, dwelt upon the significance of the celebration in a country whose friendship the Japanese valued beyond measure, and he expressed the hope that many similar gatherings would continue to inspire the ideal which was common to both, of contributing to the peace of the world.

## BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, September 1st.

The Trade Report for 1909 shows that the imports from the Colonies last year increased by over seventeen millions sterling, while those from foreign countries advanced by fifteen millions.

The total export of goods produced in the United Kingdom amounted to £378,000,000.

## DEATH OF GEN. FORESTIER-WALKER.

LONDON, September 1st.

The death has occurred of General Sir F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G. He died at Tenby from heart failure.

[General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker was in command of the line of communication in South Africa from 1899-1900. In 1905 he was appointed Governor of Gibraltar, and was given the Mediterranean command last year. He was 66 years of age.]

## PROSPECTIVE VISIT OF AMERICAN FLEET.

Information has been received at the Colonial Secretary's Office that Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, proposes to visit Hongkong with the U.S.S. *New York*, *New Orleans*, *Bainbridge*, *Early*, *Charney*, *Dale*, and the U.S. naval auxiliary *Pompey* on or about September 20th.

A Hankow paper learns on good authority that Herr Dernburg, the German ex-Colonial Secretary, will include Hankow among the places to be visited by him in the Far East.

A Supreme Court order has been issued against a lawyer at Penang at the instance of the Solicitor-General, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be suspended for two years.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, September 1st.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

[BEFORE THE FULL COURT.]

LI CHI CHIN AGAIN.

The case, *Tang Wong Shi v. Li Chi Chin*, in which Mr. Slade moved for an order that the verdict obtained in the issue to determine whether Li Chi Chin was a partner in the Cheun Hing Steamship Company, late of 53, Bonham Strand, tried before the Chief Justice and common jury, be set aside on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, was resumed.

The Chief Justice remarked that in view of the long sleep which this case had for two years, and its revival within six months of the destruction of the books by the Registrar, the case was so suspicious that on that ground alone, unless it was satisfactorily explained, he should send the case back to the jury six times if necessary. He wished it to be clearly understood that he cast no reflection whatever on the solicitor retained, because what he had said might suggest that in some way or other these men had evidently heard of the destruction of the books and after two years' sleep had revived the case. He said that as nearly as he could to the jury, but was of course obliged to leave it to them. Now that the case came before the Court he was bound to give strong expression to the point.

Mr. Slade said later that if Li Chi Chin was held to be a partner the Chinese would come by the hundred, especially as the books were destroyed.

Mr. Potter, in opening the case for the respondent, said the jury was the proper tribunal appointed by law, and therefore no court of appeal would step in to say it was going to reverse the finding of a jury except for the strongest reasons. The cases cited laid that down and above all it was laid down that the court of appeal would never reverse the finding of a jury or order a new trial merely because the members of the court of appeal would have themselves decided the case differently on the evidence before the court. That was really the fact which appeared in all the cases on that subject. The judges were careful to say that never would the court of appeal have decided differently. That must be one point which must be put out of the mind of the presiding judge. If it were not so, trial by jury would be reduced to an absurdity. If the court granted the application of his friend it would simply mean that it would be an appeal from one jury to another. The question was whether there was any evidence to go to the jury. It had never been suggested, and it could not be suggested, that there was no evidence. His friend had not raised the point at the trial, he could not have raised it. It could not be contended that there was no evidence to go to the jury if the evidence was such that no jury could reasonably find a verdict. There was evidence, and ample evidence, to go to the jury. Counsel then dealt with the principles of the Court of Appeal, and pointed out that the main fact was that the applicant must prove that the evidence was overwhelming before the decision of a jury could be reversed. They would not reverse the verdict simply because there was more evidence on the one side than on the other. The evidence must be overwhelming. His friend was attempting to turn their Lordships into a jury, which he could not do. He was attempting to induce them to say that that verdict was clearly against the weight of evidence.

The hearing was adjourned.

## THE CHINESE TEA INDUSTRY.

The production in 1908 was well over the average, but the trade was not generally profitable, writes the Commercial Attaché to his Majesty's Legation at Peking in his report on the Foreign Trade of China. The returns from Hankow, the chief tea centre, show that the output of black tea and green tea increased, but that of all other kinds decreased. The crops there were of good average quality, quite equal to those of 1907. The Commissioner of Customs, Hankow, remarks that for the last three seasons the selling has been on sounder lines, measures having been taken by the Tea Guild to secure the quality of the tea being up to sample. The tea sold well in London, but there was little demand for common grades. The Commissioner of Customs points out that tea of the Hankow quality can only be obtained at Hankow, and that even when the crop is short the value is likely to remain high; also that if the public taste in the United Kingdom were once more educated to appreciate high-grade tea it would require a great rise in price to drive consumers back to the inferior products of the tea countries. At Kiangki a fairly profitable trade was done both in black and green tea. The experience of the dealers at Hankow was more discouraging than at Hankow. At Fochow the tea trade of 1908 is described as having been disastrous to foreigners and in a lesser measure to natives, the evil being ascribed to over-production of Chinese tea generally. The finest teas from the Fochow district realised high prices in Europe, but the common teas were only disposed of when the demand was limited, and the medium and low rates of exchange came to the notice of buyers abroad (chiefly in America) at prices which resulted in serious loss. The green tea trade of Chekiang did fairly well, in spite of bad weather, which caused a scarcity in the finer grades at Ningpo. The Amoy tea trade has been diverted to Formosa, and the Canton tea trade with Europe is practically gone, tea from Canton being exported only to places abroad where Cantonese reside. The Acting Statistical Secretary of the Imperial Maritime Customs, summing up the situation in his annual report for 1908, states that the possibility of China teas recovering their lost position in the market of the United Kingdom against the energetic competitive methods of the India and Ceylon planters is almost hopeless, but points out the still great possibilities of expansion in America and Continental Europe (excluding Russia), where the consumption is at present small, but the taste for tea is spreading. He adds, however, a warning: "If China is to share the profit of this expansion in competition with the planters of India, Ceylon, and Java, it can only be by taking full advantage of modern scientific methods and by lightening to the utmost the burden of home taxation borne by the trade."

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER-ADMINISTRATING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Sir F. H. MAT, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD, C.B., A.D.C. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. W. REES DAVIES, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. MOL MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Registrar-General).

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. W. YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.

Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.

Hon. Mr. H. KESWICK.

Mr. C. CLERMONT (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 67 to 72), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 10), and moved its adoption.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

WHAT IMPORTS ARE DUTIABLE?

Hon. Mr. STEWART, pursuant to notice, asked the following questions:—

1. Is it the case that, on the 16th instant, a respectable Chinese, in possession of a small quantity of a certain medicated malt-extract, was arrested, and taken to the Harbour Office, and there detained until the importing firm, from whom he had purchased it, was able to produce a letter from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, saying that the said extract was not dutiable?

2. Will the Government direct that all revenue officers armed with powers of arrest shall be kept informed of the decisions of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports as to what liquors are dutiable and what are not?

3. Will the Government direct that in the event of any new decision to impose duty, or in case of a decision to exempt being reversed, commitments entered into previously shall be unaffected?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied as follows:—

1.—A Chinaman, in possession of two dozen bottles of a liquor, resembling a European medicinal liquor, without any permit for the same, was stopped on the water front by a Revenue Officer and taken to the Import and Exports Office. He was detained till the letter referred to in the question was produced and then allowed to go. Government is now advised that the liquor in question is dutiable and is taking necessary steps in the matter.

2.—Yes.

3.—This is covered already by Sub-section 3 (b) of Section 2 of Ordinance 50 of 1909, which provides for contracts for sale of goods duty paid when duties are altered or repealed.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—May I ask, to supplement the question, whether the decision of the analyst in a case of this kind is founded upon the percentage of alcohol found in the wines which are questioned? If not, upon what principle does he proceed in arriving at his decisions?

HIS EXCELLENCY—In order to get an accurate answer to that question you will need to give notice.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—It will be useful if I state briefly the origin of this Bill. It will be within the recollection of members present that towards the close of the year 1904 Sir Matthew Nathan established the Volunteer Reserve Association. His object was to make an addition to the defence of the Colony by establishing a reserve which would be in time a reserve of men who had served in the Volunteers; and in the meantime he hoped men who had already served in British Volunteer Forces or in the British Army would avail themselves of the Association to keep up their rifle shooting, and that men above the age of 35 (which was the age limit for entering the Association) who had not already undergone any military training might have the opportunity of learning the use of the rifle. His last two objects were attained by the establishment of the Volunteer Reserve Association. About 80 per cent. of the members of that Association are at the present time either ex-volunteers or ex-soldiers and a large number of members who never handled a rifle before have learned to become proficient shots. However, there was an objection to the Volunteer Reserve Association. It lacked organisation. There were no provisions for a qualifying standard in musketry for any sort of drill. This in the case of untrained men is absolutely essential, and therefore it is impossible for the military authorities to afford to the members of the Volunteer Reserve Association a place in the defence scheme of the Colony. Sir Frederick Lugard noticed these deficiencies and he sought a remedy by inviting members of the Volunteer Reserve Association to voluntarily undergo a certain amount of drill. The proposal did not find acceptance at the time with the members of the Association. That was over a year ago. Since the proposal was made further experience has

convinced the members of the Association that it is in the best interests of the Association that it should be organised under an Ordinance such as the Bill before you. The organisation is very simple. It requires the members of the Association to undergo a regular course of musketry every year, the same course as is laid down for the Volunteers. It also requires of them a knowledge of elementary drill. In return they will each receive the loan of a rifle; they will be given the use of rifle ranges; they will receive free ammunition in respect of their annual musketry course, if they qualify in that course; and they will obtain ammunition at favourable rates for practice. But, above all, I believe that so organised the members of the Association will be accepted by the Military authorities and will be given a place in the defence scheme of the Colony, and I don't know any more honourable position that any man could wish to obtain than that. I believe, gentlemen, if this Bill goes through that a very large number of men who are already trained as volunteers or in the regular army will join this association. Indeed it is the earnest hope of this Government that every man in the Colony who is an ex-Volunteer or an ex-soldier will join this reserve, and if that becomes an accomplished fact I think the Colony will find that it has got a very valuable body of men whom I am quite sure the distinguished and gallant officer who sits on my right will be glad to welcome as some small addition to the defence force of the Colony.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING—Your Excellency, it might be useful if I said a few words from the military point of view. The time when Hongkong would be liable to attack would be at the outbreak of hostilities, and then time would not permit, war having been declared, of starting to enrol men. A defence scheme has to be drawn out and perfected in all its details beforehand, and every man who has to take part in the defence must be allotted to his place. We can find lots of work for any able-bodied men who can shoot and who can be moved about in regular formations. There are plenty of men who have the goodwill to assist in the defence, but not having served in the regular army, the volunteers or the militia their lack of training disqualifies them from taking part in defensive measures. To such men who have the will this Ordinance provides the way. (Hear, hear.) Therefore I strongly recommend to the gentlemen of the Legislative Council the passing of this Ordinance. (Applause.)

The Bill was then read a first time.

The memorandum attached to the measure states:—This Bill provides for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve. It is based on a precedent existing in a West Indian Crown Colony.

PHARMACY FURTHER AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pharmacy Amendment Ordinance, 1910."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

According to the memorandum attached the Pharmacy Amendment Ordinance, 1910, authorises searches with warrants by Police Officers. The Bill proposes to include in the power of search Revenue Officers who hold a warrant under the Liquor Ordinance, 1909.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE FURTHER AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Malicious Damage Amendment Ordinance, 1910."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

This Bill amends the Malicious Damage Amendment Ordinance, 1910, so as to give the officers holding an inquiry under section 5 sufficient powers including, e.g., the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses, to examine them upon oath, &c.

DANGEROUS GOODS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Law relating to Dangerous Goods."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

This Bill amends the provision of the Dangerous Goods Ordinances by giving a more extended meaning to the "keeping" of dangerous goods, e.g., dynamite, and it provides for the keeping of books being included in the conditions of a licence to store dangerous goods.

MAGISTRATES' ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Amendment Ordinance, 1903."

In doing so he said—This Bill proposes to amend the Ordinance of 1903. That Ordinance created an offence punishable by three months' imprisonment of knowingly harbouring a Chinese married woman who had left her husband. Difficulties have arisen in the courts from time to time in proving to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the man charged knows the woman to be a married woman; the whole gist of the offence is knowingly harbouring a married woman knowing her to be such. The Bill proposes to amend the Ordinance of 1903 by placing on the man the onus of ascertaining other than on the information received from the woman whether she is a married woman or not. This appears to be quite reasonable. The ordinary defence is that the accused conceived her to be an unmarried woman. She told him she was a spinster, and so forth. This Ordinance makes it more stringent and requires a man to put forward a stronger defence than the mere *ipse dixit*. It also empowers the awarding of damages of not more than \$200 to the aggrieved husband in addition to the penalty prescribed. The Government are of opinion that this may strengthen the position of married women out here by secur-

ing that if a man intentionally takes a married woman under his (and) he shall account for it and pay damages. I may state that on going into committee I will move a few formal amendments which elaborate somewhat the machinery which is regarded by magistrates as necessary to carry out the warrant for distress.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On the new section 3 introduced by the Attorney-General with regard to the execution of a distress warrant.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK asked if \$200 was the maximum price for a wife. It seemed rather a peculiar sum to settle on.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes, it is the maximum.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—Do you consider that adequate?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—\$200 is the maximum that can be awarded under the New Territories Small Debts Ordinance.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—It appears to me an inadequate price.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—If it is more the magistrates who are now appointed under the Small Debts Ordinance for the New Territory would have no power to deal with it. That would involve giving express powers to or sending a magistrate over there on purpose.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—If you are satisfied I raise no objection.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Can magistrates only deal with a case up to \$200?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then submitted a proviso with regard to criminal conversation being barred by such proceedings before the magistrate.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Can a man be prosecuted for the same offence twice, supposing he pays \$200?

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—If he harbours the woman after.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—If he harbours her he can be prosecuted again?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—If a respondent is mulcted in damages he has to pay the damages, but the lady is his own property.

The Bill was left in committee, and Council resumed.

KELLETT ISLAND AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the KelleTT Island Ordinance, 1898."

In doing so he said—This is purely a formal matter. The occupation and control of KelleTT Island has been recently transferred to the Admiralty by arrangement with the War Office, so the terms contained in the existing Ordinance are inoperative.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MIDWIVES' ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to secure the better training of Midwives and to regulate their practice."

In doing so he said—This Bill is based, I think I may say almost entirely, on the Imperial Midwives Act of 1902. It has been considered that medical science is sufficiently in advance now in Hongkong to ensure that midwives here shall be placed under proper supervision. The Bill was very fully considered and received the consideration of my hon. and learned friend opposite. Section 13 has been inserted stating that this measure does not apply to Chinese unless they use the name and title in English. It was decided at first on consideration that we had better go by easy stages, as it would be undesirable to impose on the whole Chinese community the formalities required by the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—Has the Bill been submitted to the Medical Board for their consideration?

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—Yes, it has.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—With the amendment, Sir, to section 13?

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—We can discuss this clause when we get down to it. The Medical Board advised on it.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I am a member of that board and have not seen it.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—You were absent at the time.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Clause 13 was submitted to the Medical Board.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—And they are divided on the question.

On clause 13.

The Hon. Mr. KESWICK said—It appears to me that section 13 takes the sting out of the Bill altogether. I understood the Bill was put forward in order to put a stop to malpractices known to exist in the Colony, and although this section 13 has been brought in with the assistance of my hon. and learned friend (Hon. Mr. Ho Kai) I still think it takes the sting out of the whole Ordinance and should be left out altogether. There is nothing in a name. You may call yourself a midwife, a nurse, or whatever you like, but to shift your responsibility because you are not a midwife does not seem to be sound. It appears to me to be contrary to the spirit of the Ordinance altogether.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—In answer to the objection raised by my hon. friend opposite I may say that this clause was introduced by the unanimous recommendation of the leading Chinese who

assembled at the Registrar-General's and discussed this Bill clause by clause. The introduction of this Ordinance does not differ in any material respect from the clause in the Medical Ordinance by which Chinese practicing medical art among Chinese themselves can do so without being forced to register, and if the argument of my hon. friend opposite holds good then the Medical Ordinance is useless, and that clause exempting practitioners from practicing amongst their own people will go against the whole spirit of that Ordinance, and make it unsuitable. On the other hand, the Medical Ordinance has done a lot of good, and will do more when we have the facility for enabling Chinese to acquire Western medical learning. Until that time exemption of this kind must be introduced into any Ordinance. I may remind the hon. gentleman that there are Chinese residents in this Colony numbering 400,000 souls. A great number of these are married ladies. There is a great probability that most of them will be having children and the chances are that the number of midwives who are qualified according to Western methods are only about fourteen in number. They are quite inadequate to meet the demand, even if we forced the Chinese to utilize their services, and until we have a larger number of midwives trained in Western methods it is impossible to make a sweeping Ordinance of this kind. Again, native midwives charge only a very nominal fee. I think my hon. colleague opposite will support me in saying that the charges vary from fifty cents to a dollar a case.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—That is so.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—And in the case of European-trained midwives, I think their charges range from \$5 to \$15. If the Chinese were required to pay \$5 or \$15 a case, the majority would have to go without any assistance whatsoever, and that would be worse than the present circumstances. The Ordinance has been introduced because the Government first of all wished to reduce infantile mortality among the Chinese. Its existence is also due to the leading Chinese who subscribed to the Maternity Hospital, and to acquiring a lady doctor for the training of midwives. The Maternity Hospital has been doing good work, but at the same time it takes a long time to train a midwife. In the circumstances I think my hon. friend opposite will see that it is imperative that we should have a clause of this kind. In the space of five or ten years we may be able to expunge it, for the Chinese community may then be able to make use of the services of better trained nurses.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—I am afraid my hon. friend has mistaken my words. I had no intention whatsoever of suggesting that the Chinese community should make use of the services of foreign-trained midwives. My objection to this clause 13 was intended to exclude it from the Bill, because if we are going to put it in, we might as well not have the Bill at all.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—Half a loaf is better than no bread.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—If you'd ever been hungry you would find half a loaf pretty useful.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—When a midwife does not hold herself out as Western-trained her fee is about a dollar.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—If you want to stop illegal practices, which I take it is the chief object of this Bill, and insert clause 13, in my opinion the sting is entirely taken out of it.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—What, Sir, has given rise to this Bill?

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—The matter was brought forward by a case in which a midwife posed as being a European-trained midwife, whereas she was really a Chinese married to an Australian, I think. Anyway, her name was spelt Lam, and she passed herself off as Lamb, taking a European name. She attended the wife of a Portuguese, and owing to her gross ignorance in treating the case the woman under treatment died. This Ordinance would catch a midwife and Chinese practicing among Chinese and trying to fly a little higher.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—By this Ordinance Chinese can practice among non-Chinese.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—But cannot represent themselves as European-trained.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—This is an important British Colony, we are day by day growing, and as far as we can we are endeavouring to follow upon English laws. But it has been pointed out by representatives of the Chinese community that this Ordinance as it stood is a little too far in advance. Therefore they suggest that it is quite impracticable to apply the Ordinance in existence at home, and we shall for the time being exempt them.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—After the remark of my hon. friend on my right, I have no further demur to make.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

SEGREGATION OF LEPROS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to provide for the segregation and treatment of Leprosy."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Council reported progress on this Bill on the last occasion in order to allow a section to be introduced to provide for the appointment of visiting Justices of the Peace. I have now drafted clause 16 which I hope meets the wishes of hon. members. It provides for the appointment of Justices of the Peace with their consent, and gives the power to make inquiries.

On Council resuming.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through committee, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

WINDMILLS FOR IRRIGATION IN CHINA.

A primitive Chinese system of irrigation in Shantung Province that may lead to the cultivation of windmills for the purpose of pumping water is described by the American Consul officer in that province. During the drought last year the magistrate of Changshan in Shantung, ordered that a deep well should be dug for every 10 mow (now equals one-fifth acre) of land. Those owning less than 10 mow were compelled to join with their neighbours in a common well. The sinking of the wells was supervised by an official who had the general oversight of the scheme. In this way 5,500 wells, deep enough that an abundance of water was available in dry times and watering 35,600 mow were dug. The water was raised by the primitive rope windlass basket method, which kept two men busy night and day, and it was not unusual for a man to faint from exhaustion on the hot days. It was found that, owing to the introduction of industrial enterprises, wages had so advanced that labourers were not available for this arduous work and had to be done by the farmers themselves. The installation of windmills is now advocated as a means of overcoming this handicap. The Changshan magistrate reported the results of his experiment to Governor Sun Pao-chi, with the result that the latter has ordered wells to be dug in every dry region of the Province.

U.S. INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Mr. Roosevelt has repudiated the published statement that he is planning to visit China next year, on the invitation of Prince Tsi Tiao. He states that he has received no such invitation, and has no expectation of making the trip. This original report probably arose out of a misunderstanding. Mr. Roosevelt met the Prince during his European tour, and it is a matter of general assumption that he discussed with him the Chinese situation, as he certainly discussed it in Germany. Prince Tsi Tiao has just returned to his own country, and some remark by him may have been exaggerated. There are several reasons, says a New York correspondent, why Mr. Roosevelt's denial of the report is so important. It is equally the fact that if such a trip became practicable, there are many influential people who would be glad to see the ex-President stating the American case at Peking. The situation at present is none too reassuring from the point of view of those who are interested in American development in China, but with a friend of America at the Chinese Foreign Office the moment may be opportune for a forward movement.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 31st at 1.30 p.m.—Black South Cone hoisted.

At 4.30 p.m.—Black South Cone and Ball hoisted. Typhoon S.W. of Gap Rock moving Westwards.

At 9.30 p.m.—Signal lowered.

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and fallen quickly over Tongking and N. Annam.

The typhoon is moving into the North part of the Gulf of Tongking.

The barometer is falling rather quickly over N. Formosa and the E. coast of China, and the influence of the other typhoon, which is now situated to the N.E. of Formosa. It is moving Westwards and threatens to reach the China coast in the vicinity of Foochow.

The depression lying over the Gulf of Poohli yesterday is moving into the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan.

Bad weather may be expected over the E. coast of China and the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S & variable winds, moderate; showers.

W & S.W. winds, probably freshening to a gale.

Variable winds, moderate.

South coast of China between the 24th and 26th degrees N. latitude, SE winds, fresh to moderate.

Hongkong and Hainan... to moderate.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. KESWICK—Council stands adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held afterwards, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:—

NEW TERRITORY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Forty-five thousand Dollars (\$45,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Communications, New Roads, New Territories.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of One thousand four hundred Dollars (\$1,400) in aid of the vote Medical Departments A.—Staff, Other Charges, Health Officer of Port, Repairs to Launch.

POLICE AND PRISON DEPARTMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of four hundred and fifty dollars (\$450) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A.—Police, Other Charges, Language Bona.

STAFF QUARTERS AT TAI PO.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and twenty Dollars (\$321) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Buildings, Staff Quarters, Tai Po.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Thirty-one thousand four hundred and seventy-two Dollars and twenty-five cents (\$31,472.25) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Communications, Raising Chatham Road.

TRANSPORT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand Dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Transport of Government Servants.

WINDMILLS FOR IRRIGATION IN CHINA.

A primitive Chinese system of irrigation in Shantung Province that may lead to the cultivation of windmills for the purpose of pumping water is described by the American Consul officer in that province. During the drought last year the magistrate of Changshan in Shantung, ordered that a deep well should be dug for every 10 mow (now equals one-fifth acre) of land. Those owning less than 10 mow were compelled to join with their neighbours in a common well. The sinking of the wells was supervised by an official who had the general oversight of the scheme. In this way 5,500 wells, deep enough that an abundance of water was available in dry times and watering 35,600 mow were dug. The water was raised by the primitive rope windlass basket method, which kept two men busy night and day, and it was not unusual for a man to faint from exhaustion on the hot days. It was found that, owing to the introduction of industrial enterprises, wages had so advanced that labourers were not available for this arduous work and had to be done by the farmers themselves. The installation of windmills is now advocated as a means of overcoming this handicap. The Changshan magistrate reported the results of his experiment to Governor Sun Pao-chi, with the result that the latter has ordered wells to be dug in every dry region of the Province.

U.S. INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Mr. Roosevelt has repudiated the published statement that he is planning to visit China next year, on the invitation of Prince Tsi Tiao. He states that he has received no such invitation, and has no expectation of making the trip. This original report probably arose out of a misunderstanding. Mr. Roosevelt met the Prince during his European tour, and it is a matter of general assumption that he discussed with him the Chinese situation, as he certainly discussed it in Germany. Prince Tsi Tiao has just returned to his own country, and some remark by him may have been exaggerated. There are several reasons, says a New York correspondent, why Mr. Roosevelt's denial of the report is so important. It is equally the fact that if such a trip became practicable, there are many influential people who would be glad to see the ex-President stating the American case at Peking. The situation at present is none too reassuring from the point of view of those who are interested in American development in China, but with a friend of America at the Chinese Foreign Office the moment may be opportune for a forward movement.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 31st at 1.30 p.m.—Black South Cone hoisted.

At 4.30 p.m.—Black South Cone and Ball hoisted. Typhoon S.W. of Gap Rock moving Westwards.

At 9.30 p.m.—Signal lowered.

On the 1st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and fallen quickly over Tongking and N. Annam.

The typhoon is moving into the North part of the Gulf of Tongking.

The barometer is falling rather quickly over N. Formosa and the E. coast of China, and the influence of the other typhoon, which is now situated to the N.E. of Formosa. It is moving Westwards and threatens to reach the China coast in the vicinity of Foochow.

The depression lying over the Gulf of Poohli yesterday is moving into the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan.

Bad weather may be expected over the E. coast of China and the Formosa Channel.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood S & variable winds, moderate; showers.

W & S.W. winds, probably freshening to a gale.

Variable winds, moderate.

South coast of China between the 24th and 26th degrees N. latitude, SE winds, fresh to moderate.

Hongkong and Hainan... to moderate.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND CHEQUES.

The final sitting of the Conference of the International Law Association, at the Guildhall, London, was devoted to discussions on the subject of bills of exchange and the unification of cheques and the adoption of various committee reports.

### BILLS OF EXCHANGE LAW.

Dr. F. Meyer, Judge of the Prussian Court of Appeal, read the first paper, dealing with the position of Great Britain and the United States of America towards the question of the unification of the laws concerning bills of exchange. He mentioned that in June of this year a Conference was held at The Hague, to which 39 States sent delegates, which sought to make uniform through international agreements the rules relative to this branch of the law. Whether this result could be achieved depended, in his view, on whether a point could be found midway between the present systems of Anglo-American and German legal rules on this subject. There was no essential difference between the French and German laws on this subject. The principal difficulty in the way of elaborating a proposed universal law was explained by the British delegates to The Hague Conference, and that was, that the modification of the existing law would disturb the legal unity of the British Empire, since the principles of the Bills of Exchange Act had been adopted by most British Colonies, by the Empire of India, and by most of the United States of America. The representative of the United States at the Conference declined to accept the question of a uniform law. Without the co-operation of Great Britain and the United States the sought-for law could not be achieved, as the Anglo-American law ruled in the regions which were of greatest commercial significance, and English money was the world-wide medium of payment. A uniform law of bills of exchange would make London the clearing-house of the world. He did not agree that the grounds of objection on the part of Great Britain and the United States were justified. If the Mother of Parliaments set out to change its law, the Colonies in the one case, or the rest of the American States in the other, would in their own well-understood interest soon follow after, as was shown, for example, in the case of the Bills of Exchange Act and the American Negotiable Instruments Law. Only during the transition period would some difficulties present themselves.

Dr. E. J. Schuster, London, expressed the view that the feeling in Great Britain would be opposed to Bills of Exchange law. The memorandum of the Institute of Bankers, which set forth the difficulties in the way, had been submitted to every Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom, and they had all approved of it. He would urge, therefore, that the Conference should not attempt the impossible, but should only attempt what it was possible to achieve. It might be possible to embody in British law the principles adopted at The Hague, but that should be done by the ordinary methods of English legislation, and not merely by transcribing out and dried code received from the Continent.

### THE LAW CONCERNING CHEQUES.

A paper by Dr. Bernst Sielmann, of Hungary, on the unification of the laws concerning cheques had been referred to a small committee for report. The author pointed out the wide discrepancies between the various cheques laws and the great inconveniences arising from them. Referring to the great and useful influence of the Budapest rules on the endeavours made for the unification of laws concerning bills of exchange, he suggested certain rules on the subject of cheques for the consideration of the committee to which his paper had been referred.

Mr. Justice Phillimore, the convener of the committee, announced that after deliberation the committee eliminated certain of the rules, but agreed to submit the following seven to the Conference, with a view to their being laid before the International Conference at The Hague in September, 1911.

(1) It shall not be obligatory to insert into the context of the instrument an indication either of the account to be debited with the amount or of the balance out of which the payment is requested.

(2) The cheque shall be payable on demand only; it shall be dated, and specify the place where it is drawn.

(3) It shall not be obligatory to write the day of date all in letters, nor to have it written by the hand of the writer of the context.

(4) A cheque, though payable to a particular person, shall be deemed negotiable to order, unless there are express words prohibiting transfer.

(5) Inland cheques shall be presented for payment within one fixed period limited by the law of the particular country, and this period shall run from the date of the cheque.

Foreign cheques shall be presented for payment within the period limited for presentment of inland cheques in the country where the cheque is payable—running from the last day of the time necessary for forwarding the cheque in the usual way from the place where it is drawn to the place where it is payable.

(6) The duty and authority of the drawee to pay the cheque shall be determined by the drawer's countermand of payment, as well as by the notice of an available sum of bankruptcy committed by the drawer, but not by the mere notice of the drawer's death.

(7) The provisions of the British Bills of Exchange Act relating to crossed cheques are to be maintained, and it is highly desirable that they should be accepted generally.

The Conference adopted the rules after discussion, though individual members dissented from various portions of them.

### THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

Lord Justice Kennedy, before the members separated, delivered a brief address in which he congratulated them on their labours. The Conference, he thought, had not fallen short of any of its predecessors in size or in importance, and for this they owed a debt of gratitude to the general secretaries of the Association, who had laboured with the greatest amount of zeal in the work they had undertaken. In the domain of what he might call public international law the Conference had dealt with international arbitration, with the Declaration of London, and with the doctrine of the continuous voyage. He hoped the Governments concerned, before formal ratification was given, would give attention to the points raised in the paper which had been read by competent authorities. Passing from public international law the Conference had dealt with the subject of workmen's compensation, with the liability of shipping companies in foreign ports for claims for personal injuries and with State interference with maritime contracts. The subject of general averages had taken practical shape, and the further Committee which had been appointed would, he hoped, suggest something which would be accessory to the acknowledged usefulness of the York-Antwerp rules. The Conference had done good practical work in agreeing to the rules on the subject of cheques, which he hoped would receive this consideration they deserved when they went before the meeting of the

delegates of the various Governments at The Hague next year. Nobody could have listened to the discussion on divorce jurisdiction without feeling that this was an important subject which must be kept strictly within the lines of international law, in order to remedy a state of things which was very far from creditable to the civilised world. At the close of the Conference they could look not only to the material and moral results which might flow from their work, but they could take pleasure in new friendships formed.

### THE QUESTION OF MANCHURIA.

The first flood of comment upon the Russo-Japanese Agreement has subsided, but there remains in many quarters, says the *Times*, an impression that the position in Manchuria is still in some respects obscure. Every one who has welcomed the Agreement, with varying degrees of warmth, because it removes possibilities of friction and tends to the preservation of peace. The whole world is concerned in one measure which makes for a better understanding in the Far East, and rejoices at the disappearance of any cause for apprehension. At the same time, the public in Great Britain at any rate, have some reason to feel that they have not yet been fully acquainted with the nature of the development which has recently taken place. Around railway questions in Manchuria, as well as in Central China, there is still a certain amount of haze which requires dissipating. The second clause of the Agreement declares that both Russia and Japan undertake to maintain and respect the status quo in Manchuria, "resulting from all the treaties, conventions, and other arrangements concluded up to this date, either between Russia and Japan, or between those two Powers and China." As regards engagement between Russia and Japan, we are entitled to assume, as China has already assumed, that the principal instrument governing the situation is Clause III. of the Treaty of Portsmouth, the provisions of which, with the subsequent agreements which have grown out of the Treaty, sufficiently prescribe the future condition of Manchuria. Public anxiety chiefly centres upon the statement concerning arrangements between the two Powers and China. What is the nature of these arrangements, and are they confined to such conventions and other agreements as have been from time to time disclosed? We presume, though it has never been officially stated, that in pursuance of the character of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the intimate relations resulting therefrom, the nature of all arrangements between Japan and China, or between Russia and China, which come within the scope of the new Agreement, has been fully communicated to the British Government. But this is not a matter for Governmental alarm, but for the growth of British interests in Manchuria, as well as those of other countries, makes it very necessary that there should be no uncertainty as to the degree to which the new Russo-Japanese Agreement affects third parties.

Recent Consular reports show that the trade of the British Empire with Manchuria, after suffering for some years from the confusion caused by the war, is again recovering much of the ground it lost last year. The port of Newchwang, for instance, imports of cotton goods alone were more than double those of 1907, and reached a total value of 12 million sterling. Nearly half of this total was purchased from the British Empire, and consisted largely of yarn from India. It would be a great satisfaction to those participating in this important trade if they could learn definitely the whole of the conditions under which Japanese and Russian control of the Eastern Chinese Railway is in future to be exercised. There should be no ambiguity, and no room for doubt or for the propagation of unworthy allegations.

As the outstanding difficulties between the two Powers have been satisfactorily adjusted, neither should be unwilling to state, with greater clearness than hitherto, the position which the Agreement confirms. The lack of such a statement is the sole cause of the occasional, and possibly quite unnecessary, fears which are expressed concerning the future of third-party interests in Manchuria. It is a somewhat similar absence of unreserved and definite explanation, moreover, which is to some extent at the bottom of such feeling as prevails regarding the much-debated project for the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway. The persons interested in this Chinese undertaking have some claim to be told quite clearly the precise grounds upon which the Japanese and the Russian Governments are disposed to take an unfavourable view of the scheme as at present put forward. In the manner in which it is interpreted, or is considered to infringe, the rights of the two



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**BRITISH.**  
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Astraea, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain E. B. Kiddle, Singapore.  
Atlas, admiral's tug, 615 tons, 1,400 h.p., Master, S. West, Hongkong.  
Bedford, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. E. S. Fyfe, Hongkong.  
Brabant, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Washington, Hongkong.  
Britannia, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Donovan, Shanghai.  
Cadmus, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Lt. A. L. P. Heard, Canton.  
Cherny, water tank and tug, 390 tons, i.h.p. 340, Master, W. Smith, Hongkong.  
Ohio, British sloop, 1,070 tons, i.h.p. 1,400, Comdr. O. T. Borrett, Shanghai.  
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 340 tons, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lt. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, Hongkong.  
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4,360 tons, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain J. Nicholas, Nagasaki.  
Hasty, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. J. D. Guy, V.C., Weihaiwei.  
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Monroe, Nagasaki.  
Jasus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns, 5,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Heathcote, Weihaiwei.  
Kent, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, 14 guns, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. S. J. F. Farguhar, Nagasaki.  
Kinsh, river gunboat, 615 tons, i.h.p. 1,200, Lieut. Comdr. T. J. S. Lyons, Yangtze.  
Merlin, surveying ship, 1,070 tons, 6 guns, 1,400 h.p., Capt. F. C. Learmonth, Kuda, B. N. Borneo.  
Minotaur, armoured cruiser, (flagship Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Wintle, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.), 14,500 tons, i.h.p. 27,000, Capt. G. C. Cayley, Nagasaki.  
Monmouth, armoured cruiser, 9,800 tons, i.h.p. 22,000, Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O., Nagasaki.  
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. G. P. Leith, West River.  
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p., Lt. Comdr. Claude Hillenden-Woodward, R.N., Yangtze.  
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Comdr. E. Stevenson, Nagasaki.  
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Lucas, Canton.  
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. E. J. B. Southby, Canton.  
Ship, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. John Michael Barker, Yangtze.  
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, 305 tons, i.h.p. 6,000, Gunner W. Barlow, R.N., Hongkong.  
Tamar, receiving ship, 4,650 tons, 6 guns, Commodore Byrnes, Hongkong.  
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, i.h.p. 800, Lieut. Comdr. R. J. Buchanan, Yangtze.  
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. M. B. Baillie-Hamilton, Yangtze.  
Virago, torpedo-boat destroyer, 395 tons, 6 guns, 6,300 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, Hongkong.  
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 450 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. R. L. Hancock, Straits Settlements.  
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 350 tons, 5 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hartford, Hongkong.  
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p., Lt. Comdr. M. H. Wilding, Yangtze.  
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. B. E. Brooke, Yangtze.  
Woodlark, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p., Lieut. Comdr. G. F. A. Mulock, Yangtze.

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## **SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.**

### **FREEZING WARTS WITH CARBONIC ACID.**

Freezing with carbon dioxide is a novel curative process; the exact value of which is not yet known. When the compressed gas is allowed to escape from a cylinder some of it condenses as snow and this is rammed into a tube of metal or vulcanite, forming a solid round or square rod. With a piece of lint one end of the rod may be held in the hand, while the other end may be pared to any shape with a knife. On applying the free end to the skin, the surface is at once frozen by the intense cold, and striking effects follow the usual application of 30 to 90 seconds. Little or no pain is felt. Thawing takes place promptly and swelling follows in two or three minutes, while a blister often appears within an hour. So far the freezing has been applied with good results in such skin affections as birth-marks, warts and some moles.

### **AN UNKNOWN SOIL STERILIZER.**

Recent evidence tends to show that the soil has sterilizing organisms as well as the fertilizing bacteria. At the Rothamsted Experimental Station in England, Drs. E. J. Russell and H. B. Hutchinson have partially sterilized soils by heating to about 200 degrees F., or treating with a volatile antiseptic like carbon disulphide, and have found that productiveness becomes greater for a time through increased production of ammonia, due to rapid increase of bacteria. This remarkable effect of incomplete sterilization is attributed to a destruction of competing organisms. The discovery of some means of suppressing the undesirable soil organisms would appear to be an important advance, and this problem is now receiving attention.

### **THE KRA'S DESTRUCTIVENESS.**

The natural food of the New Zealand kea is fruits, roots, honey, worms and insects, and the strange stories of sheep killing by this parrot have been seriously doubted. G. K. Marriner, curator of the museum at Wanggani, has found the bird convicted by the most positive evidence. With horrible cruelty this extraordinary bird tears out the kidneys of its victim while clinging to the only foothold it can keep during the tortured animal's struggles, and sheep owners lose five per cent. of their flocks yearly.

### **SCENES FROM THE INVISIBLE.**

A new region of wonders, quite unknown to our unaided perceptions, has been opened up by a combination of the ultramicroscope and the cinematograph. The former is an ordinary microscope using a powerful ray of light from one side, and, while it does not accurately reveal sizes and shapes, organisms and other solid particles far too small to be even detected by ordinary observation are made to appear as bright points on a dark background, and their position and movements are clearly shown. With great care and patience, Dr. Comandon, a French investigator, has photographed upon moving films both microscopic and ultramicroscopic scenes, adapting for each the illumination of an intense pencil of light from an electric arc. In the cinematograph the films throw upon a screen moving pictures, and the objects thus reproduced may be magnified as much as 10,000 diameters—an enlargement that would make a flea as big as a six-story house if so immense a creature could be shown entire. The movements, in the blood, of corpuscles and disease germs are among the instructive views that can be brought out. One set of moving pictures shows the blood of a mouse infected with a trypanosome similar to that of sleeping sickness, and the organisms—actually 1/1250 to 1/250 of an inch long—appear as swift-moving giant caterpillars a foot or more in length. In another series of pictures, a tadpole's tail is a mass of cells traversed by a river of blood, which whirls the oval blood corpuscles along like pebbles in a mountain torrent.

### **NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.**

Portland cement has been produced from the waste slag of blast-furnaces, and a new process—now being tested in Liverpool—makes another useful building material by adding sand and sulphate of soda sometimes with a little lime to convert the slag into glass. With or without enclosed wire, this glass may be cast or rolled into artificial slates, paving blocks, building blocks, bricks, slabs or tiles. Much is expected from the slag-roofing-slate, which costs less than half as much as the natural slate of Wales, is translucent, can be made of any size or shape and in any one of several colours, and is absolutely rain-proof.

### **STEEL SOFTENED BY AGE.**

Glass-hard steel rods at Brown University have lost 20 per cent. in electrical resistance since 1885. It is inferred that, at ordinary temperatures, glass-hard steel would become completely softened in 250 years.

### **HOUSES OF CLAY.**

Building-walls of clay reinforced with wire-mesh, as devised by W. Paetz, of Harburg, Germany, are claimed to have proven very satisfactory, and a two-family house with stable is said to have been built at a cost of but \$2,000. The reinforcement consists of inner and outer sheets of wire fabric, with horizontal sheets at intervals not exceeding the thickness of the wall. If heavy loads are to be borne, a layer of cement mortar is placed between successive courses of clay. Window openings are framed with cement mortar dovetailed with the clay work. The exterior is given a coating of neat cement mortar, with such additional plastering and dressing as may be desired; and the inside wall surfaces, after being first well dried, receive also the coating of neat cement mortar and are then plastered. Timber studing is used for wall-plates, floors, roof framing and partitions. Sheets of metal fabric are nailed on each side of the partition-studding, and the space between is filled with clay, well tamped. As used for buildings, the clay has little moisture—just sufficient to permit it to be tamped into a solid mass.

### **SEVERAL ANNUAL RINGS A YEAR.**

Estimates of tree ages from the so-called annual rings appear to be of doubtful accuracy.

H. N. Thompson, conservator of forests for Southern Nigeria, has found reason for believing that mahogany trees show three or four well-marked zones of growth in a year—instead of only one—and he suggests that a new ring is formed each season. The same observation has been made both on forest trees and on those grown in the botanical gardens. The town of Ijaye was destroyed sixty years ago, and on its site has grown a forest containing mahogany trees with trunks more than ten feet in circumference.

### **GAS ENGINE SUPERBILITY.**

The statement that gas engines are 50 per cent. less liable to breakdown than steam engines has aroused a discussion, from which it appears that many insurance engineers regard the small gas engine as more reliable than the small steam engine, but consider the reverse to be true with large engines. In the small machines, the gas engine receives the best efforts of manufacturers, while it is given much more attention in running than is bestowed upon the steam engine.

### **LORD CURZON ON INDIA.**

ITS VALUE TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

To the current number of the *North American Review* Lord Curzon contributes the first of two articles on "British Rule in India." He explains that there is so frequently a tendency in India to assume that the advantage of the connection is mainly or wholly on the side of England, and perhaps in England to think that India is the chief gainer, that a comparison of the advantage conferred upon both may be without value in enabling both parties to arrive at an unbiased judgment.

"First let me endeavour to state what India gives to Great Britain and the Empire; for that she is a source of great material and political advantage to them has always been one of my favourite propositions. From her abounding population she has supplied England with labour for the exploitation of Empire lands in all parts of the globe. Few persons probably have any clear idea of the extent or variety of this service. Had the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, had it not been for the supply of Indian labour, many of the islands must have fallen out of cultivation, and would probably long before now have been transferred by cession or secession to another flag. In Trinidad there are now 85,000 East Indians and in Jamaica 10,000. With the opening of the Panama Canal, these islands will gain enormously in material and strategic value, and their continued possession will be as an Imperial asset of the first importance. But for a similar relief Mauritius, where there are 206,000 East Indians, would probably have fallen to France, and British supremacy in the Indian Ocean would have been in grave peril. We should never have been able to exploit our South American colony of British Guiana without Indian labour, the Indian population there is now 105,000 out of a total of 278,000. We have even been able to spare surplus labour for other Powers, the French in Reunion, and the Dutch in Dutch Guiana. Indian coolies have penetrated to the remote Pacific, and the Fiji Islands contain 17,000. Africa, which from its proximity to India supplies a natural field for Indian labour, can tell a similar tale. The planters of Natal would not have been able to develop that colony had it not been for an Indian population, which is now 115,000 strong and exceeds in numbers the European inhabitants of the State. The Uganda Railway was constructed by more than 20,000 Indian coolies, and Indian labour was more than once saved of me by the late Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes, I hear, an emigrant from 5,000 to 20,000 coolies leaves the ports of India for these distant fields. There is another side to the question also. The benefit is reciprocal, both in relief to the congestion of India and in occupation and wages to large numbers of poor men."

To South Africa I sent out in the Boer campaign 13,200 British officers and men from the British Army in India, and 9,000 natives, principally followers. To the British officers and men, 20,000 native troops and 17,500 native followers. Nor were these necessary forces employed against their will to fight the battles of a distant Government. Not a war can take place in any part of the British Empire in which the Indian Princes do not come forward with voluntary offers of armed assistance; and the fact that the native army was not allowed to stand by the side of the British in repelling the Boer invasion of Natal in 1899 was actually made the subject of attacks upon the Government in India—so keenly the popular sentiment in favour of Indian participation aroused. I was in India throughout the South African and Chinese wars. Though not far short of 30,000 troops, British and Indian, were at one time away from the country, perfect tranquillity prevailed; and while the inveterate foes of England may have sneered at the early reverses to our arms, there could be no question of the genuineness of the rejoicings when the tide turned and the news of victory was flashed along the wires.

Lord Curzon then proceeds to deal with the more familiar question of business relations. India, he says, has become the largest producer of food and raw material in the Empire and the principal granary of Great Britain; the imports into the United Kingdom of wheat, meal, and flour from India exceeding those of Canada and being double those of Australia. At the same time, India is the largest purchaser of British produce and manufactures, and notably of cotton goods. Moreover, it must be remembered that the existing system English cotton manufactures imported into India pay a duty of only 3½ per cent., a countervailing excise duty of equivalent amount being at the same time levied on Indian manufactures. "To me, however, it is less in its material than in its moral and educative aspects that India has always appeared to confer so incomparable a boon upon the British race. No one now doubts the British aristocracy with training in India as a playground for its sons; there is not much play there for the Government official at any time, and such as he is, he is drawn from all classes of the British community. Just as the India Army is to the young subaltern the finest available school of manhood and arms, so also the Indian Civil Service is a training ground for British character that is not without its effect both upon the Empire and the race. The former service is demonstrated by the constant drain upon India for irrigation officers and engineers for postal and telegraph officers and officers for financiers and administrators all over the world. The men whom she has trained are to be encountered in regions as far apart as Nigeria and China, the Cape and Siam. They are among the administrative pioneers of the Empire. To those officers of the Civil Service who never leave the country no such field of adventure opens. But India develops in them the sense of duty and a spirit of self-sacrifice, as well as among the greatest glories of the British race. Acting and not talking, working and not boasting, they pursue their silent and often unknown careers, bequeathing a tradition to their families which is sometimes perpetuated for generations, and leaving a permanent and wholesome imprint on the national character."

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## **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.** **RUBBER COMPANIES.**

SINGAPORE, August 25.

Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are—	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Fraser and Co's Prices, June 8.	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are—	Malayan Companies.	Singapore Fraser and Co's Prices, June 8.	Dividends
15/ paid	Alor-Pongso ...			fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary ...	10.5.0	
2/ fy.	Anglo-Johore ...			2/ fy.	Merliman ...	7/8	
17/8	Anglo-Malay ...	1.6.0	25%	fy.	Merton Syndicate ...		
fy.	Bakap ...			3/ fy.	Mount Austin ...		
fy.	Batang ...	17.10.0	35%	14/	North Hummock ...		10% int. '09
15/	Batu Caves ...			2/ fy.	Padang Jawa ...		
2/ 1/	Batu Kawan ...	5.12.6		fy.	Pandan Johore ...		
fy.	Batu Tiga ...			2/ fy.	Pataling ...	3.10.0	80% '10
15/	Berangang Selangor ...			fy.	Pelopah (Johore) ...		
fy.	Bernam Perak ...		3% '09	fy.	Perak ...	6.5.0	42 1/2% '09
fy.	Do. Ordinary ...			10/	Peneiro Est. ...		
12/8	Bidor ...			13/8	Poyo ...		10% '09
2/ fy.	Blands Selangor ...			19/8	Ratanat ...		
fy.	Bukit Cich ...	3.5.0		fy.	Rembia ...	10/6 pm	
fy.	Bukit Kajang ...	2.10.0pm		15/	Rim ...		
2/ fy.	Bukit Mertajam ...	20.0.0	150% '09	fy.	R. Est. of Krian ...		
fy.	Bukit Rajah ...			fy.	R. of Johore ...		
8/	Bukit Selangor ...	6.7.6		fy.	Sagga ...	18.10.0	
fy.	Castlefield ...			fy.	Seaford ...	7.15.0	15% '09
2/ fy.	Changkat Salak R. and Tin.	4/3		10/	Selayang ...	3.18.0	75% '10
fy.	Chersonese ...	4/3		fy.	Selatar Rubber ...		
2/ 1/6	Chevolat ...			fy.	Sempah ...	2.2.6 pm	12 1/2% '09
2/ fy.	Choia Rubber ...	2.12.6	135% '09	fy.	Seremban ...		
2/ fy.	Cicely Ordinary ...	2.12.6	140% '09	fy.	Serngapan ...		
2/ fy.	Consol. Malay ...	1.10.8	80% '09	fy.	Shelford ...	4.2.0	10% '10
fy.	Damansara ...	9.0.0	50% '09	fy.	Singaiting (N.S.) ...		
fy.	Dennistown ...			fy.	Singapore Park ...	3.17.3	
fy.	Enbb. Selangor ...	16/-	15% '10	fy.	Straits (Bertram) ...	8/-	7 1/2% '09
2/ 1/6	Fed. Selangor ...		125% '09	fy.	Strathmore R. ...		
fy.	Gna Kee R. Est. ...			fy.	Sungei Bahru ...	5.10.0	
fy.	Garing (Malacca) ...	6.18.0	35% '09	fy.	Sungei Choh ...	18/-	32 1/2% '09
fy.	Golden Hope ...			fy.	Sungei Kapar ...		
fy.	Gula Kalampang ...	6.6.9	10% '10	fy.	Sungei Krutit ...		
fy.	H. and Lowlands ...	18.5.0	50% '10	fy.	Sungei Liang ...		
fy.	Inch Kenneth ...			fy.	Sungei Salak ...	4.17.6	
fy.	Johore Para ...			fy.	Sungei Way ...	6.12.6	
fy.	Johore R. Lands ...			fy.	Tangkah ...		
fy.	Jong-Landor ...			fy.	Third Mile ...		
fy.	Jugra (Ordinary) ...		40% '09	fy.	Tremelbye ...		
fy.	Juru Estates ...			fy.	Utd. San Botong ...		
fy.	Kampung 'A' ...	7/- pm		fy.	Val d'Or Est ...		
fy.	Kampung 'B' ...			fy.	Valambrosa ...	2.13.6	250% '09
fy.	Kangar Para ...	10.5.0	10% '09	fy.	Trust and Finance Companies.		
fy.	Kelias ...			fy.	Anglo-Straits R. T. ...		
fy.	Kepong ...			fy.	Eastern Internat. Trust ...		
fy.	Killinghall ...			fy.	Mid-East Invest ...		
fy.	Kinta Kellas ...		45% '09	fy.	Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust ...		20% '09
fy.	Klanang ...			fy.	R. Share Trust ...		
fy.	Klian-Kellas ...			fy.	Straits M. & Trust ...		
fy.	Kota Tinggi ...	3/8		fy.	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.		
fy.	Khota Tampar ...			fy.	Anglo-Java ...		
fy.	Krubong ...			fy.	Asahan (Sumatra) ...		
fy.	Kuala Klang ...	10.5.0	30% int. '09	fy.	Bangawan R. ...		
fy.	Kuala Lumpur ...			fy.	Beaufort ...		
fy.	Kuala Pah ...			fy.	Central Sumatra ...		
fy.	Kuala Selangor ...	30/-	25% '09	fy.	Indian Peninsula ...		
fy.	Labu ...	7.0.0	27 1/2% '09	fy.	Java Amalgam ...		
fy.	Lanadron ...	6.0.0 pm		fy.	Kimanis ...		
fy.	Ledun ...	4.0.0	17 1/2% '09	fy.	Langkat ...		
fy.	Lendu ...	2.12.0pm		fy.	Manchester ...		
fy.	Linggi ...	2.19.6	50% '10	fy.	Nirmala (Java) ...		
fy.	London Asiatic ...	15/-		fy.	Pontianak ...		
fy.	Lumut Est. ...	27/8		fy.	Sumatra Para ...		12 1/2% '09
fy.	Madingley Est. ...			fy.	Sumatra Props. ...		
fy.	Malacca 7 1/2% Cum. Participating Pref	10.5.0	10% '09	fy.	United Serdang ...	7.5.0	5% '09
				fy.	Utd. Sumatra ...	12/9	

## **CANADA'S INFANT NAVY.**

**COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.**  
Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, Director of the Naval Service of Canada, has been in England on a special mission connected with the new Dominion navy. The Admiralty has (Reuters Agency learns) agreed to make some alterations in the cruiser *Niobe* suggested by Canada, and these mean that the departure of that vessel across the Atlantic will be postponed until September. The *Niobe* will proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, where it will be used for training purposes, with headquarters at Halifax. She will be employed in cruising among the various Canadian Atlantic ports.  
The Admiralty (the Agency also learns) has agreed to lend Canada certain active service ratings, including skilled higher ratings, instructional staff, and the necessary officers for the safe conduct of the ship. The remainder of the *Niobe's* complement will be made up of Fleet reservists, who, with the approval of the Admiralty, have volunteered for Canadian

service for a period of three to five years.

Similar steps have been taken with regard to the cruiser *Rainbow*, which has been refitted and will be handed over to the Dominion Government in a few days. She will be stationed in British Columbian waters and take part in the fisheries protection service.

In the case of both these ships, which have been purchased by Canada, the Imperial Government has afforded great facilities in landing officers and getting the crews together.

With regard to the progress that is being made in the matter of other ships for the Canadian navy, Admiral Kingsmill explained that, as Canada is going to build her own ships, the first step is necessarily the laying down of plant for that purpose. In this connection the Dominion Government is taking all necessary steps so as to avoid unnecessary delay in having an effective naval force as early as possible. Inquiries are now in progress among the shipbuilding firms in the Admiralty list for tenders for the construction of four cruisers of an improved H.M.S. *Bristol* class, and of six destroyers, for

which the *Niobe* and *Rainbow* will eventually act as parent ships.

It is not in the meantime intended to divide the destroyer force, but to keep it together on the Atlantic coast. The cruiser squadron, however, will be divided between the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard. At least a year must be allowed for the erection of shipbuilding plant in Canada. It is probable that the first yards will be constructed at Montreal, and that a floating dock will also be built there. Docks are also to be made at Quebec, and shipbuilding firms who will obtain orders for part of the new navy are making inquiries for convenient centres elsewhere.

It is to be hoped, however, that Halifax, which is strategically the most important port in Canada, will not add Reuter, be neglected. As soon as the *Niobe* and *Rainbow* arrive on their stations recruiting will commence. It is hoped that the Admiralty will take over a sufficient number of men when they have received partial training on these ships, and, as in the case of the Australian navy, put them through special gunnery and torpedo courses.

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Yokohama	Moji	Japan.—Shimonoseki, 1855; Liaoting, Cen-
Hyogo	Nagasaki	
Kobe	Fukudate	
Shimonoseki	Tamori	

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES			TREATIES WITH JAPAN		
MACAO			Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention		
FRENCH INDO-CHINA:			Russia, Agreements as to Corea; United		
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane	States, Extraterritorial Treaty, 1898; Great		
Haiphong	Hue	Saigon	Britain (Alliance) 1905; Russia (Peace		
			Treaty) 1905		

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Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	Great Britain, 1850, 1859 and 1890; France, 1893 and 1904; Japan, 1893; Russia, 1899.
Johore Pahang	MALAY STATES Sungei Ujong Selangor Jeleu Perak	Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier. Great Britain and Russia, Railway Convention 1899.
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MAP OF THE FAR EAST		131, Fleet Street, E.C.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA	LONDON .....	Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's Ld.
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## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 27th to September 2nd, 1910.

Day	Date	High Water.			Low Water.		
		Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Height.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Height.
Sat.	27	11.15	6.0	10.15	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sun.	28	11.15	6.0	10.15	1.0	1.0	1.0
Mon.	29	11.15	6.0	10.15	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tue.	30	11.15	6.0	10.15	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wed.	31	11.15	6.0	10.15	1.0	1.0	1.0
Thurs.	1	11.15	6.0	10.15	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fri.	2	11.15	6.0	10.15	1.0	1.0	1.0

## AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

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THE VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF BRISTOL AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1850.

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SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

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## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 1st.

	Previous Day	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.52	29.06	29.57
Temperature	80	79	82
Humidity	88	88	83
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE	E
Force	3	2	2
Weather	Cl	Op	Op
Rain	—	0.07	—
Highest open air Temperature on 31st	82	—	—
Lowest open air Temperature on 31st	77	—	—

## THE BRITISH SERVICE RIFLE.

### VIEWS OF EXPERT MARKSMEN.

Considerable interest is being taken by shooting men in the question of the comparative merits of the British Service rifle and those employed in Germany, the United States, and other countries, and in the allied subject of the difference between the trajectories of the German spitz bullet and the British bullet, Mark VI, 215 grains. The large diagram displayed at Bialy illustrating the dangerously effective flight of the German bullet, and by comparison, the ineffective trajectory of the bullet discharged from the British Service rifle, has been explained, says the London Post, by our Special Correspondent at the camp. He indicated that, in the view of experts, we need a new rifle if our soldiers are not to be heavily handicapped in the unfortunate event of their being opposed by those of other nations armed with more deadly weapons. That the military authorities are alive in one respect to the need for provision which will place the man behind the British rifle in a less disadvantageous position is evident from the fact that experiments have been carried out with the new pointed bullet. But there was a unanimity of opinion amongst expert marksmen who discussed the matter with one of our representatives at Bialy that the improved bullet, though undoubtedly it will give a lower and therefore more deadly flight, will not remove the relative inferiority of our own rifle, they consider, that a makeshift will not adequately meet the needs of the situation. That can only be done by a new rifle which will yield the high velocity of the Mauser, the Ross, and other types. In a word, the British rifle lacks efficiency.

Captain Courthope, M.P., who successfully led the House of Commons team, said: "I consider inferiority is chiefly due to the rifle itself rather than to the bullet. Our bullet is out of date, no doubt, but it is the rifle which prevents us from having up-to-date ammunition. Having been made for the black powder cartridge, the chamber space is so small that it is impossible to increase the charge sufficiently to give a very high velocity. If the chamber were larger the pressure would be distributed over a large area, and would therefore not be so severe on the breech. However, in my opinion we very badly need a new rifle altogether, with a different breech action, having the greater resistance of a large chamber, slightly smaller bore than the .303, and a stronger aperture sight close to the eye, certainly within four inches. I am awaiting with interest the report on the new experimental 160 grains bullet, which has been made at Enfield and tried at Bialy, but I fear with our bore the bullet is too light for accuracy at extreme range. It probably 'loses velocity at anything over 1,800 yards very rapidly, and we should do better, in my opinion, with the 175-grain experimental bullet which was invented some years ago."

### THE WEAKNESS OF THE LEE-ENFIELD.

The criticism of the British Service rifle which came from several marksmen qualified to express an expert opinion followed on similar lines.

Major Ranken, of the 8th Royal Scots, one of the most experienced marksmen in the United Kingdom, said: "Of course we are at a disadvantage with the Germans. The diagram shows that a man cannot stand up in front of the German bullet, but he can do so against ours. In one case it will kill him blank practically over 800 yards, in the other it will not do so over most of that distance. The new pointed bullet would only prove a makeshift, because you cannot use a high velocity ammunition with the present breech action at all. We must have a new breech bolt before we obtain really satisfactory results."

Major E. E. Varley, of the Honourable Artillery Company, who among English leading shooting men, based his opinion largely upon experience in the United States. "The whole point," he observed, "is that the Lee-Enfield bolt has always been too weak, but the authorities would never admit they were wrong. When it was introduced nobody dreamt that musketry would attain the pitch it has with high explosive ammunition giving a great velocity. When the short rifle came in a change should have been made. I saw the most thorough investigation made when the Americans tested for their short rifle. The Lee action was always either the first or second to give way, and they selected the Mauser. The Americans use a comparatively light bullet and a high explosive, and they get a tremendously flat trajectory. For a military weapon the first great point is a flat trajectory up to 900 yards, so that you can sweep that zone. The Americans, whose training is extremely good—the Militia have unlimited ammunition—get infinitely better results than we do. I believe they look like obtaining it. I believe they are ahead of every body else in the knowledge of musketry and ballistics. There is no reason why a lower trajectory should not be obtained with our pointed bullet, but nothing will get over the inherent weakness of the Lee bolt looking at the base. There is no doubt the authorities will have to give it up sooner or later."

Though coinciding with these and other views in many respects, the opinion of another officer, who spoke with considerable authority, raised a fresh and interesting point. "I understand the heights of the respective British and German bullets shown on the diagram are correct," he remarked, "but I am told by someone 'in the know' that the German and French are sometimes accused of cheating in the matter. That raises a very big question as to whether that is the right thing for Service purposes." The amount of accuracy said to be involved, he explained, represented a decimal point. "With the match rifle a flat trajectory and extreme accuracy are obtained, but in order to do that, though they use the .330 bullet, they have to put in a foreign breech action. The whole gist of the matter is that our present breech action is not strong enough to stand the increased pressures that are required to produce a low trajectory with a high velocity. We want a new breech action, pointing to the fact that whilst the Mauser and nearly all the foreign actions are locked in the front, whilst ours is locked at the rear, he said there were undoubtedly advantages in favour of both systems. He had, for instance, never seen our rifle come out in any way but satisfactorily in a test with sand. On the whole he was not in favour of the rear locking action."

The practical experience of gunsmiths coincided with that of the expert marksmen in the views of Sergeant H. Ommundsen, a King's Prize-winner and Amateur Sergeant J. E. Martin, one of Scotland's best shots. "The whole thing can be put in a nutshell," said Sergeant Ommundsen. "The action of our present rifle is hopelessly weak. It is unsound in its general mechanism. You cannot possibly get satisfactory results as regards high velocity unless you have an amount of pressure which the Lee-Enfield action will not stand. The new bullet will mean an improvement in trajectory, but after all it will be a very patchy job."

Sergeant Martin said the Ross and other rifles would give just as flat a trajectory as the German rifle with the same bullet, and even the Enfield would do so within a few inches. "Our new pointed bullet will put us nearly on an equality in regard to a flat flight. We are distinctly at a disadvantage compared with the Germans at present, and we shall not secure absolute equality until we have a stronger breech action so that we can use a cartridge giving a higher pressure. The Ross rifle is capable of getting up to 24 tons square inch, the Lee-Enfield danger limit is 20 or 21 tons."

### ADVENTUROUS AMERICANS.

FOUND THE WORLD IN A SIXTY-FOUR YACHT. An interesting arrival in the harbour this morning, says the Ceylon Observer of August 17, was the two-masted American yacht *Seafarer*. This little vessel, which has a gross tonnage of 62 and a net tonnage of 42, is on a trip round the world, and is skippered by her owner, Mr. L. A. Norris, of San Francisco, who has on board with him Mrs. Norris, their pretty little golden-haired daughter, a companion, Miss Wild, and a crew of nine. Port Said was the last port touched at and prior to that visit were paid to Malta, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar and the Azores, Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, having been left on April 21. Port Said was left on July 27, and, therefore, as the only engine is an auxiliary 35 h.p. motor which takes the boat along at a speed of six knots an hour, only it will be seen that the winds were favourable and that the sails, so to speak, did most of the work. It was all plain sailing and though the seas were rough off Socotra, the weather was never sufficiently bad to cause any anxiety.

Mr. Norris will only stay one or two days, as he is anxious to get through to Yokohama in the south-west monsoon, after touching at Singapore. He is trying to make a quick passage, as in the north-east monsoon it is impossible to get up the China Sea and across the Pacific. He expects to reach San Francisco in a couple of months or ten weeks and he plans to cross the Pacific without calling anywhere, taking four or five weeks to do so. He has stores and provisions sufficient to last for a year. Mr. Norris does not consider he is doing anything particularly remarkable. It is no more difficult or dangerous, he says, to sail from port to port round the world, than from port to port in particular neighbourhoods, and a large number of craft sail from San Francisco to Singapore and other places in the Pacific.

An interesting fact that although an evening is put up when in port, there is no covering when on the open sea. The feelings of the party when coming down the Red Sea, therefore, can be better imagined than described. It should be stated, however, that it would be impossible to find a healthier-looking set of people—the little girl, especially, looking remarkably well.

Mr. Norris is modest to a degree, even taciturn, and does not care for a write-up, as he never reads one. In fact, as he jokingly asserted, newspaper correspondents were the plague of his life, and they worried him everywhere. He, however, was not averse to a pleasant and friendly chat—after the enjoyment of which our representative left him.

### HIDDEN TREASURE.

QUEER AFFAIR AT THE STRAITS TREASURY. A strange irregularity that will form the subject of a departmental enquiry took place in the Treasury at Singapore on the 21st inst., reports the Straits Times.

When a police lance corporal going his rounds noticed beneath a chair near the door of the office and adjacent to the treasury room, a box such as is used by Government to pack silver in. Although it was partially covered with a piece of matting it was visible and the lance corporal hauled it out.

It was soon found to contain silver dollars to the amount of about five thousand, and further investigation revealed the fact that it was one of a number that had been deposited for safety in the treasury. Whoever had removed it had put an empty case in its place.

Yesterday afternoon two Sikhs, a policeman and a tram conductor were placed under arrest, but it is likely that they will be released this afternoon.

### SOME POISON MYSTERIES.

In these columns, some time ago, we reported the capture of a man who used to remove his enemies by means of poison. He was a man with a wide knowledge of drugs, and the poison he used was very difficult to detect. There are, today, however, fewer poisons which leave no trace behind, and, curiously enough, the one sort of poison which causes more mischief and more deaths than all other poisons put together, can easily be detected by anyone. This, of course, is the poison which is distilled in your stomach whenever you fail to thoroughly digest food; and the signs cannot be mistaken. When you have gained after eating, bad taste in the mouth, wind in the stomach, headaches, giddiness, loss of energy, sleeplessness or low spirits, you may be sure that the poison created by the undigested food in your stomach is polluting your blood, clogging your system, and causing those ailments which we commonly call stomach and liver troubles.

If you want to prevent or cure such troubles take Mother Seigel's Syrup, which is made of curative extracts of roots, barks and leaves which tone up and strengthen the stomach as nothing else does, gently stimulate the action of the liver and bowels and cleanse the kidneys. In this way, the Syrup clears away all poisons from the system, purifies the blood, and restores to you the natural blessings of robust health. Mrs. C. H. Edwards, of 9, Leuchars Road, Walthamstow, E., suffered for a long time because she could not digest her food, and the poisonous gases created by the undigested mass gave her great pain and misery. In a letter dated April 8th, 1910, Mrs. Edwards says: "About six years ago, I was first taken ill with indigestion or dyspepsia. When I ate anything, it used to lie like a lead on my chest for about an hour afterwards. I had very bad headaches and a nasty, acid taste in my mouth. I was often giddy, more often when I was out in the street. Sometimes it was as much as I could manage to do my work. After a meal, I had a painful feeling of fullness. Sometimes too, I felt low spirited. The heartburn was at times dreadful. I was often drowsy during the day."

"My mother had always kept Mother Seigel's Syrup in the house, as a family remedy for stomach and liver troubles, and so I turned to it. I took about four bottles in all, and that small quantity entirely cured me. I have had no sign of indigestion, biliousness, or any other stomach or liver trouble since that day. If you have pains after eating, wind, or a sense of fullness in the stomach, a nasty taste in the mouth or a furred tongue, headaches, dizziness, spots floating before your eyes, sleeplessness, languor, or low spirits, your food is poisoning you, instead of doing you good. Mother Seigel's Syrup will clear the poison from your system, prevent fresh poison from forming, make food nourish you and cure your ailments as surely and as quickly as it cured Mrs. Edwards. Take it daily, after meals. (67-9)

## AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

September 1st, 1910.

The Prices are given in Dollars Centa.

Butter Market.

	and prime cut	..... lb.	20
肉牛絨	Ham Ngau Yok—Corned Beef	.....	22
肉牛絨	Shin Ngau Yok—Roast Beef	.....	22
肉牛絨	Ngau Nam—Roast of Beef	.....	15
肉牛絨	Tong Yok—Beef for soup	.....	20
肉牛絨	Ngau Yok Pa—Beef Steak	.....	22
肉牛絨	Ngau Yok Chong—Sausages	.....	25
肉牛絨	Ngau No—Bullock's Brains set	.....	9
肉牛絨	Ngau Lao—Beef Steak, Sirloin lb.	.....	30
肉牛絨	Ngau Le—Bullock's Tongue,	fresh, each	80
肉牛絨	Ham Ngau Lo—	corned	82
肉牛絨	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head	.....	85
肉牛絨	Ngau Sam—Heart	lb.	12
肉牛絨	Ham Ngau Kin—Beef Hump,	salt	18
肉牛絨	Ngau Kok—Bullock's Feet	each	8
肉牛絨	Ngau Lu—Bullock's Kidney	.....	9
肉牛絨	Ngau Mo—Bullock's Tail	.....	18
肉牛絨	Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver	lb.	13
肉牛絨	Ngau To—Bullock's Tripe,	undressed	6
豬仔肉	Ngau Tsai Tau Kok—Calves' head and Feet	..... set	\$1.00
豬仔肉	Young Fat Kwai—Mutton Chop lb.	.....	22
豬仔肉	Young Fat Kwai—Mutton	.....	20
豬仔肉	Young Fat Kwai—Mutton Shoulder	.....	20
豬仔肉	Young Fat Kwai—Mutton Head	.....	20
豬仔肉	Young Fat Kwai—Mutton Heart	each	6
豬仔肉	Young Fat Kwai—Mutton Liver	each	9
豬仔肉	Young Fat Kwai—Mutton Kidney	each	12
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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 3rd	See Special Advertisement.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, PUKOW, HANKOW, CHINWANTAO, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PALMA	About 3rd	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA	About 7th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NORE	About 8th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 15th	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 2nd Sept. Noon.
ILOILO & CEBU	"KAIFONG"	On 2nd Sept. 4 P.M.
AMOY, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	On 2nd Sept. 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	On 6th Sept. 4 P.M.
ILOILO & CEBU VIA AMOY	"SUNGKIANG"	On 6th Sept. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI".  
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 2nd September, 1910.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)			
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.....	"CHOYSANG".....	Friday, 2nd Sept.	Noon.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, TING- TAU, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO.....	"CHIPSHING".....	Friday, 2nd Sept.	Noon.
MANILA.....	"LOONGSANG".....	Friday, 2nd Sept.	4 P.M.
MANILA.....	"YUENSANG".....	Friday, 9th Sept.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI.....	"NAMSANG".....	Monday, 12th Sept.	Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	"FOOKSANG".....	Wednesday, 14th Sept.	Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.  
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.  
The Steamers "KUSSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.  
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
HONGKONG, 2nd September, 1910.

GENERAL MANAGER

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept. at 10 A.M.
"HAIYUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 6th Sept. at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 9th Sept. at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at, and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Month of September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Fochow and Return will be Allowed.  
For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1910.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK &amp; SHANGHAI

# RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG &amp; VLADIVOSTOK.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	On 10th September

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1910.

# NIPPONYUSENKAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU Capt. C. H. Butler	7,000	THURSDAY, 8th Sept., at 5 P.M.
	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. T. Mura	9,000	WED'DAY, 14th Sept., at Daylight
	KITANO MARU Capt. F. E. Cape	9,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Sept., at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. Hiortdahl	7,000	SATURDAY, 10th Sept., from Kobe.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	SINABA MARU Capt. K. Kawara	7,000	TUESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sakine	5,000	FRIDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	COLOMBO MARU Capt. E. Combes	5,000	TUESDAY, 6th September.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pynes	6,000	WED'DAY, 14th September.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Erner	7,000	THURSDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WED'DAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

## HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS \$120 \$110 \$100 \$90

2nd " \$80 \$70 \$60 \$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

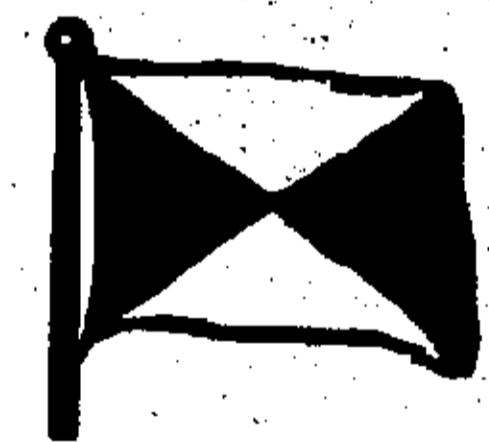
† Omitting Keelung and Shimidzu.

— Calling at Saigon.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. \* Carries Deck Passengers.  
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World-Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910.



# CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 3rd Sept. Noon.
EUBI	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 10th Sept. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1910.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
General Managers.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

### OUTWARD.

FOR SINGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA:

S.S. AMBRIA	2nd Sept.
S.S. ALESIA	8th Sept.
S.S. C. FRED. LAEISZ	27th Sept.
S.S. ARMENTA	6th Oct.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	21st Oct.
S.S. SILEBIA	4th Nov.
S.S. SUEVIA	16th Nov.
S.S. ARABIA	30th Nov.
S.S. SCANDIA	15th Dec.

### HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SAMBIA	7th Sept.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. SPEZIA	10th Sept.
FOR HAVRE, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. LIBERIA	14th Sept.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BADENIA	2nd Oct.
FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:	S.S. AMBRIA	4th Oct.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. ALESIA	9th Oct.

Further Particulars, apply to—

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1910.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. BUJO MARU	10,500 tons gross	Sail Oct. 22nd, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	Dec. 21st, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	About Mid. Feb. 1911

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	First half of Sept.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA	First half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.
TJIMAHI	JAVA	Second half of Sept.	JAPAN	Second half of Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	First half of Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1910.

Telephone No. 375.

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND  
RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.  
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross Reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Ogata	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 4th Sept., at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Fochow during the two months of September, 1910.  
CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE TO NANKING, in connection with The NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for The NANKING EXPOSITION.

## HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.

1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	3rd CLASS
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.  
Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOUSHUN MARU" and "ABUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.  
For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,  
MANAGER

7031

# THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE.—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS  
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
FOREIGN MONEYS exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION  
PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBI-  
TION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,  
HONGKONG.Japan Office:  
32, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA.

6621

# O. B. ICE

Made from distilled water only. Quadruplicate  
filtration. Absolute purity assured. Plant open  
to inspection at all times.

# ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

BREWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ICE,

DEPOT: 55 &amp; 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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